[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 16th November, 1886.

POLITICAL.

Return of the Boundary Commission.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th November, is glad to say that the Boundary Commission has returned, but adds that no grand darbar will be held in honour of its return, as was expected. The members of the Commission will not be granted even any extra leave. Though the Commission did not succeed in executing the work entrusted to it in a satisfactory way, its mere return in safety is no small matter, and the escape of so many persons from almost certain death should be marked by some sort of rejoicings. Moreover, they should be allowed some rest after the severe hardships they have undergone in Central Asia.

Hospitality shown by the Government of India to native chiefs on the occasion of their visits to British India.

The same paper is surprised that the Government of India does not make any arrangements for the boarding and lodging of native chiefs even when it invites them to attend a darbar, while on the occasion of the visit of a European officer or a private gentleman to a native state, the prince provides for him everything free and even gives him feasts. The conduct of the Government of India in this matter is unsatisfactory and affords much room for improvement.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 8th November, adverting to the late darbar held by

The same.

the Viceroy at Lahore, says that when the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor pays a visit to a native state, the ruler of the state spends several lakhs of rupees on his reception. The Gaekwar of Baroda has sanctioned an expenditure of three lakhs for His Excellency's reception, and the expenditure will be still greater in Hyderabad. But it is to be regretted that when the Government of India invites native chiefs to attend a darbar, it only sends them the fixed amount of money and a few trays of sweetmeats on the day of their arrival, but afterwards gives them nothing. The native chiefs who attended the late Lahore darbar brought their tents, carriages, horses, elephants and all other necessary things with them, and they and their officials and attendants had to make their own arrangements for their boarding during their stay.

Circulation, 425 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th November,

Return visits paid by the Viceroy to native chiefs.

says that, in order to make the title of Empress of India, assumed by Her Majesty, a fully significant one, the Government of India should show greater respect than at present to native princes, who deserve to be called kings. But it is to be regretted that the Government allows Residents and Political Agents to exercise undue control over them and treats them as mere puppets. During his stay at Lahore, when the Viceroy paid what is called a return visit to the Mahárája of Kashmir, Rája Rám Singh and Rája Amar Singh, the Maharája's brothers, and the highest officers of the state had to wait on His Excellency at the Government House one hour before his departure, and the Mahárája himself had to go midway to receive His Excellency! Similarly on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's return visit to the Nawáb of Bahawulpur, the Nawáb had to go half way to receive his Lordship and to wait for him there on the road under the sun! If the Government is not prepared to bestow any substantial gifts on native chiefs on such occasions, it should at least show greater liberality

of mind in such matters of form and ceremony. The *Ghamkhwár* is of opinion that on the occasion of the Viceroy's visits to native chiefs, they should be required to advance only to the end of their tents to receive His Excellency.

Addresses presented to the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught by the Municipal Committee of Lahore.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th November, regrets to say that the addresses presented to the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught by the Municipal Committee of Lahore were full of praise and flattery and were consequently quite useless. Such addresses should represent the true state of the country, in order that the object of the Viceregal tours may not be defeated.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Viceroy's visit to Lahore.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th November, the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 9th November, and other newspapers publish accounts of the Viceroy's late visit to Lahore.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 660 copies.

Aitchison College, Lahore.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 15th November, adverting to the opening of the Panjáb Chiefs' College by the Viceroy, says that the institution will be called Aitchison College in future and will be a very suitable memorial to Sir Charles Aitchison's benevolent administration. The *Akhbár* then quotes an extract from Lord Dufferin's speech on the occasion, and observes that this country is no doubt in need of able leaders who can be supplied only by such institutions as the new College in question.

Circulation, 161 copies.

Extension of Gaming Act to Cawnpore.

The *Shúla-i-Túr* (Cawnpore), of the 9th November, condemns gambling, approves of the recent extension of the operation of the provisions of the Gaming Act to Cawnpore, and advises gamblers to give up gambling.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Reduction of public expenditure.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 9th November, adverting to the subject of reduction of public expenditure, says that European officers, especially Civilians, receive very high salaries. The pay of

the Commissioner of a Division exceeds that of the Prime Minister of Germany! Now that a voyage between England and this country is considerably easier than before, and education, too, has made much more progress, it is a waste of public money to maintain the high rates of pay allowed to European officers at present. The cost of the European army is also very heavy. If the Finance Committee does not recommend a reduction in the salaries of Europeans, it will make itself open to the charge of being influenced by race feeling.

Supply of provisions to official camps.

The same paper says that a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, in the course of an article on the supply of provisions to official camps, states that, when he was once travelling by railway, the train met with an accident and was stopped on the way. He and his companion, feeling hungry, went to a neighbouring village to get some milk, eggs, &c., but were told by the peasants that none of those things could be had there. However, when they assured the villagers that they were not Government officers and would pay for the articles they took, they were able to get everything they required. The *Azád* observes that the way in which provisions are collected for the camps of officers is really very objectionable. Some time ago the *Pioneer* referred to the hardships caused to the people by the tours of the late Muhammadan kings. No one denies those hardships, but it is to be regretted that the same state of things should be tolerated under the rule of the civilized British Government. The Local Government would do well to make a thorough enquiry into the system under which supplies are collected for the use of official camps, and to take steps with a view to redressing the popular grievances in connection with this matter.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Mr. Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur.

A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th November, congratulates the inhabitants of Gurdaspur on their having an able, sympathetic, and conscientious Deputy Commissioner

like Mr. Coldstream to rule over them. Since his arrival there has been great improvement in the condition of the district, and the subordinate officials have been working more energetically than before. He accepts no presents from any person, and his conduct in this matter is well worthy of imitation by other European and native officers. On the occasion of his late visit to Dinanagar one Sheikh Ali Ahmad, a Vakíl, sent him a large fish as a present, but he did not accept it. Similarly, the members of the Municipal Committee presented a quantity of fruits to him, but he refused the present. All classes of the people have free access to him.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

Government and India.

The *Mulla Dopiáza* (Lahore), of the 10th November, publishes a picture in which an Englishman, carrying a drawn sword in his hand, is represented as threatening to kill a native, who offers no resistance and tells him to do what he pleases. The Englishman is called Government and the native India.

Alleged ill-treatment of Musalmáns at Etáwah.

The same paper, of the 3rd November, publishes a communicated article, which is an adaptation of the article that appeared in the *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 1st November, on the alleged ill-treatment of Musalmáns at Etáwah and an appeal to the religious enthusiasm of Musalmáns (see page 776 of the Selections from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 9th November, 1886). At one place the writer says that if Musalmáns hear of the outrages committed at Etáwah, which is under the rule of a hard-hearted officer like Mr. Hoey, and where the Hindús are so anxious to take reprisals on Muhammadans for the wrongs done by them to the Hindús during the time of their supremacy, their hearts will bleed, and they will be unable to control their passions, and will at once look for their swords and die in defence of their national honour. Again, after stating that at Etáwah Muhammadan women were outraged at their houses and that mud and cow-dung were thrown into Muhammadan mosques, the writer asks his co-religionists, "Can you bear to see the days of cruel Yazíd and Hajáj come again?

If your swords have become rusty, can you not still decide your destinies with those swords? Can there be no unity among you even in religious matters? Can you throw your old fame into the Ganges? Have you become so much degenerated that the sense of honour has become quite extinct in you? Cannot even religion stir up enthusiasm among you now?"

Alleged ill-treatment of Musalmáns at Hoshiarpur.

The same paper says that at Hoshiarpur Musalmáns were beaten like dogs during the riots, and that now they are being convicted of several offences and sent to jail. Their houses are searched, and if any things are found which are claimed by Hindús, they are convicted and sentenced by Hindu Magistrates to imprisonment for a few months, in order that the convicts may not have an opportunity of appealing to the higher authorities. Even Mihr Ali, who is a very respectable gentleman, has been charged with committing riots. If Government and the Hindús desire to rid this country of Musalmáns, all Muhammadans should be gathered together in one place and then poisoned or blown from guns. They should be very thankful to their friend, Mr. Bruére, District Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur, who is sparing no pains to bring about their ruin.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Trials of Muhammadan rioters at Hoshiarpur.

The *Páte Khán* (Lahore), of the 10th November, publishes a picture in which Musalmáns at Hoshiarpur are represented as being crushed in a press by a Hindu Magistrate.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Rafiq-i-Hind and the riots at Hoshiarpur.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 11th November, charges the *Rafiq-i-Hind* of Lahore with publishing false accounts of the Muharram riots at Hoshiarpur, and answers the article which appeared in the *Rafiq* of the 23rd October. The *Rafiq* is wrong in saying that several Musalmáns were fired upon and wounded. Only one Musalmán, who had refused to retreat, was shot by a European police officer. The *Rafiq* says that Musalmáns were killed in revenge for

kine killed by them! Now it should be observed that only one Musalmán was killed in the riots, and he, too, by a European and not by a Hindu. The *Rafiq* does not think that the loss suffered by the Hindús from plunder during the disturbances exceeded one thousand rupees, while the Deputy Commissioner estimates the loss at one lakh. Again, the *Rafiq* complains that the number of Hindu officers at Hoshiarpur greatly exceeds that of Muhammadan officers there. But it is evident from its own article under review that there are three Hindu Magistrates and an equal number of Muhammadan Magistrates at Hoshiarpur. The correspondent of the *Koh* answers the other allegations of the *Rafiq* in the same way, and asks the Muhammadan newspaper to encourage the restoration of friendship between the two communities instead of endeavouring to widen the gulf.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

Religious quarrels between Hindús and Musalmáns.

The *Mullá Dopiáza* (Lahore), of the 3rd November, represents Hindús and Musalmáns as fighting together, and Government, in the shape of an Englishman, standing quietly at a distance as an indifferent spectator.

Sale of *chandu* at Meerut.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th November, says that lately it expressed satisfaction at the abolition of *chandu* shops at Meerut, but that the Magistrate has again since granted a license to a person for the sale of *chandu* on payment by the latter of a fee of Rs. 15 a day. It is to be regretted that for the sake of a small income the use of such a noxious drug should be encouraged, especially when the Lieutenant-Governor himself is desirous of checking its consumption throughout these provinces. It may be hoped that Mr. Wright will reconsider the subject and cancel the license.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 315 copies.

Revenue assessments in Rámpur.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 10th November, complains that the revenue assessments in Rámpur are very heavy, and gives an account of the exactions to which

one Abdul Nabi Khán, to whom an estate had been farmed, is reported to have been subjected by the state.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Protection of kine, Amritsar.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 11th November, is glad to say that recently Bawa Narain Singh, Vakíl at Amritsar, raised Rs. 2,000 by public subscription among Hindús and bought 300 kine. On the 31st October the animals marched in procession with a band of music playing through the streets of the city and left for Hardwar, where they will be fed and protected by the Sabha or association established there for the protection of such animals. The writer hopes the Hindús in other parts of the country will follow the good example set to them by their co-religionists at Amritsar and endeavour to prevent kine from falling into the hands of butchers.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Water-carriers pressed into service at Moradabad.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 8th November, complains that when lately trees were planted on a road at Moradabád, water-carriers were pressed into service by Tahsíl chaprásis for the purpose of watering the trees. Many water-carriers did not leave their houses owing to this impressment for several days, and the people were exposed to great inconvenience in obtaining water in consequence. Compulsory labour reflects great discredit on the British Government and should be put a stop to.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Sale of beef at Saháranpur.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th November, is surprised that beef is allowed to be sold openly in almost every street at Saháranpur, and asks the Municipal Committee and the local authorities to assign some place outside the city for its sale.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Alamtáb* ...	Láhore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Áyá Singh ...	Nov. 11th ...	Nov. 13th.	
2	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Barkat Alí ...	,, 13th ...	,, 14th ...	350 copies.
3	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díwán Búta Singh ...	,, 8th, 10th, & 12th.	,, 11th, 13th, & 15th.	500 ,,
4	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moradábád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dilawar Alí ...	Oct. 31st ...	,, 11th ...	140 ,,
5	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Nov. 9th ...	,, 12th ...	70 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 10th & 13th,	,, 13th & 15th,	2,800 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí Khán ...	,, 9th ...	,, 11th ...	254 ,,
8	*Ahmadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	,, 12th ...	,, 16th ...	84 ,,
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	,, 9th & 13th,	,, 11th & 15th,	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government).
10	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 8th ...	,, 10th ...	102 copies.
11	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Alí Amjad Husain ...	,, 7th ...	,, 11th ...	200 ,,
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 6th ...	,, 12th ...	150 ,,
13	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	,, ,, ...	,, 16th ...	150 ,,
14	*Avagya Darpan* ...	Alláhábád ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Jagannáth ...	For October ...	,, 13th ...	150 ,,
15	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	Nov. 11th ...	,, 16th ...	102 ,,
16	*Avadh* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	,, 9th ...	,, 11th ...	240 ,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
17	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	Nov. 5th ...	Nov. 10th ...	90 copies.
18	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	2,200 ,,
19	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 6th & 13th,	,, 10th & 16th,	200 ,,
20	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 8th ...	,, 10th ...	430 ,,
21	*Dánish-i-Hind* ...	Multán ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rájá Náth ...	,, 10th ...	,, 14th ...	120 ,,
22	*Delhi Punch* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Faslu-l-dín ...	,, 10th ...	,, 13th ...	315 ,,
23	*Dharm Sabhá Kapúrthalá.*	Kapúrthalá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Báwá Arjun Singh ...	,, 23rd & 30th,	,, ,, ...	378 ,,
24	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mahárájkishun ...	,, 6th & 13th,	,, 10th & 16th,	425 ,,
25	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Alláhábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sadaru-l-dín ...	Sep. 26th, Oct. 3rd & 31st & Nov. 7th.	,, 15th ...	515 ,,
26	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	Nov. 9th to 14th	,, 10th to 15th	165 ,,
27	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,, 10th ...	,, 13th ...	125 ,,
28	*Jalwa-i-Fradí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	,, 9th ...	,, 11th ...	125 ,,
29	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 7th ...	,, ,, ...	125 ,,
30	*Kirnamah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	,, 8th ...	,, 12th ...	250 ,,
31	*Kashí Patrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 12th ...	,, 14th ...	575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
32	*Khair Khwah-i-Alam,*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, 8th ...	,, 10th ...	200 copies.

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83	*Khair Khwáh-i-Ám*	Gujrát	,,	,,	Rallá Rám	,,	11th	,,	14th.	350	,,
84	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore	,,	,,	Sálig Rám	,,	,,	,,	,,	200	,,
85	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq*	Pilibhít	,,	,,	Mazhar Ahsan Khán, Harsukh Rái	,,	7th, 9th, 11th, & 13th.	,,	10th, 12th, 13th & 16th.	450	,,
86	*Koh-i-Núr*	Láhore	,,	Tri-weekly	Dídár Bakhsh	,,	6th	,,	10th	100	,,
87	*Lahore Gazette*	,,	,,	Weekly	Abdu-l-Latíf	,,	12th	,,	15th	400	,,
88	*Latífu-l-Akhbár*	Gorakhpur	,,	,,	Buláqí Dás	,,	8th	,,	10th	140	,,
89	*Lytton Gazette*	Delhí	,,	Bi-monthly	Gobardhan Dás	,,	,,	,,	12th	200	,,
90	*Marwár Gazette*	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú	Weekly	Ghulám Muhammad,	,,	9th	,,	,,	200	,,
91	*Mashír-i-Qaisar*	Lucknow	Urdú	,,	Durgá Prasád	,,	13th	,,	16th	59	,,
92	*Matla-i-Núr*	Cawnpore	,,	,,	Abdu-l-Karím	Oct.	19th	,,	10th	276	,,
93	*Mauj-i-Narbudda*	Hoshangábád	,,	,,	Muhammad Razá	Nov.	4th & 12th,	,,	11th & 16th	250	,,
94	*Mufid-i-Faiz*	Rámpur	,,	,,	Muhibu-l-lah	,,	7th	,,	10th	125	,,
95	*Mihr-i-Nimroz*	Bijnor	,,	,,	Ahmad Khán	,,	10th	,,	16th	150	,,
96	*Mufid-i-Ám*	Agrá	,,	Tri-monthly,	Jawád Alí Sháh	,,	12th	,,	,,	150	,,
97	*Mushír Mazhar*	Láhore	,,	Weekly	Faslu-l-dín	,,	8th	,,	13th	650	,,
98	*Mushír Shahdá*	,,	,,	,,	Alá Dín	,,	3rd & 10th,	,,	10th & 15th,	1,400	,,
99	*Mufíd Dopiáza*	,,	,,	,,	Amjad Alí	,,	8th	,,	10th	175	,,
100	*Nafyar-i-Ámm*	Moradábád	,,	,,	Búhu-llah Khán	,,	,,	,,	11th.	160	,,
101	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	Etáwah	,,	Bi-weekly	Avtár Krishn	,,	7th	,,	,,	52	,,
102	*Najmu-l-Hind*	Moradábád	,,	Weekly	Sheo Naráyan	,,	8th	,,	10th	50	,,
103	*Nasím-i-Hind*	Fatehpur	,,	,,	Muhammad Isháq	,,	3rd	,,	12th	175	,,
104	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur*	Jaunpur	,,	,,	Imtiáz Ahmad	,,	4th	,,	16th	100	,,
105	*Nasím-i-Sahar*	Badáun	,,	,,	Fahímu-l-dín	,,	8th	,,	11th	755	,,
106	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	Moradábád	,,	,,	Rev. C. B. Newton	,,	11th	,,	13th	344	,,
107	*Núr Afshán*	Ludhiáná	,,	,,	Abdu-l-Hamíd	,,	13th	,,	15th	390	,,
108	*Núru-l-Anwár*	Cawnpore	,,	,,	Básudeva Bháskar	,,	10th	,,	12th		
109	*Nyáya Sudhá*	Hardá	Maráthí-English.	,,							
110	*Oudh Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	,,	10th to 16th,	,,	10th to 16th,	660 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
61	*Oudh Punch* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	Nov. 4th ...	Nov. 12th ...	300 copies.
62	*Panjábi Akhbár* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	,, 6th & 10th,	,, 14th & 15th,	300 ,,
63	*Panjáb Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	,, 10th ...	,, 12th ...	80 ,,
64	*Pate Khán* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Rahmán ...	,, ,, ...	,, 13th ...	400 ,,
65	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, 9th ...	,, 11th ...	670 ,,
66	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, 13th ...	,, 14th ...	550 ,,
67	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	125 ,,
68	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, 6th ...	,, 13th ...	450 ,,
69	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,, 8th ...	,, 10th ...	350 ,,
70	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Shah ...	,, 9th, 11th, & 13th.	,, 11th, 14th, & 16th.	413 ,,
71	*Rájpútana Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	381 ,,
72	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlam ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	,, 4th ...	,, 10th ...	125 ,,
73	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 7th ...	,, 11th ...	125 ,,
74	*Rosnah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Tegh Bahadur ...	,, 11th ...	,, 13th ...	150 ,,
75	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bahawalpur ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,, ,, ...	,, 15th ...	250 ,,
76	*Sahifa-i-Qudsí* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	,, ,, ...	,, 13th ...	325 ,,
77	*Satiya Kirit Sudhákar* ...	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Bansí Dhar ...	,, 8th ...	,, 12th ...	200 ,,
78	*Samak-i-Benares* ...	Benares ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Wali Muhammad ...	,, ,, ...	,, 15th ...	450 ,,
79	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ahmad Hasan ...	,, ,, ...	,, 10th ...	120 ,,
80	*Shirin-i-Oudh* ...	Fyzabad ...	,, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	Dwárká Dás ...	,, 11th ...	,, 14th ...	150 ,,
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84	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí*	...	Rámpur	...	Urdu	...	„	...	Muhammad Razá	...	„	4th & 11th	...	„	11th & 16th,		150	„
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ALLAHABAD;
The 22nd November, 1886.

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